



Grades 2-7

An Overview of the 18th Century

Unit Study



A Journey Through Learning
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Thank you for purchasing from **A Journey Through Learning**. We hope that you enjoy our unit study entitled An Overview of the 18th Century. Getting started is easy.

First, take the time to just browse through the pages to familiarize yourself with the layout. In this book, you will find many topics.

Each topic has a(an):

- * information page
- *correlating activity pages
- *vocabulary words

We have also included a blank United States map, 18th century timeline pictures and research pages for several typical 18th century jobs and trades.

Information Page

Each of the topics has an information page to read to your child or have your child read. When possible, real life photos are included for your child to see.

Activity Page

After the information page has been read, it is time to do the activity that is found right after the information page. Some of these activities are more for fun while others are more challenging. All of them will enrich your child's understanding and knowledge of each topic.

Vocabulary Study

The underlined and bolded words are vocabulary words. Read each sentence that contains the vocabulary word very carefully. It is important that your child hear the vocabulary words in context. Ask your child if he/she can get the meaning of the word from listening to the sentence it is contained in. Next, turn to the vocabulary pages in the back of the book. Use a dictionary to find the meaning of the word and write it on the lines provided. Vocabulary study increases your child's knowledge of the topic!

18th Century Jobs and Trades Pages

We have also included a research sheet for several 18th century jobs and trades. Fill them out as you research the information.

Time Line Cards

Cut out the timeline cards. Laminate them so they will last longer. Have your child put the cards in order of when each event happened.

How Long Does it Take to Complete A Unit Study?

Doing a study guide page and an activity sheet a day, it should take about one month to complete. However, you can expand the study portion and make it last as long as you like! That's the beauty of homeschooling! Do it YOUR way!

Study Choices

Choice #1- Read the first page of the study guide. Then use the internet and fun children's books to learn more about the topic that is covered in that study guide. For instance-our American Indians Unit Study has a study guide page about Geronimo. Dig into Geronimo. There are probably lots of interesting things to learn about him that the study guide does not cover. Spend a day on Geronimo or spend a week! When your child has completed studying that particular topic, it will be time to do the activity sheet for that topic. The activity sheets are found right after the study guide page that it goes with.

Choice #2- Read only the study guide page and do the activity sheet that goes with it. The activity sheets are found right after the study guide page that it goes with. You may choose to do one study guide/activity sheet per day, two per day, two per week, three per week, etc. It doesn't matter. The pace is completely up to you. At one per day, it will take about a month to complete this unit study.

Tips and tricks to go the extra mile!

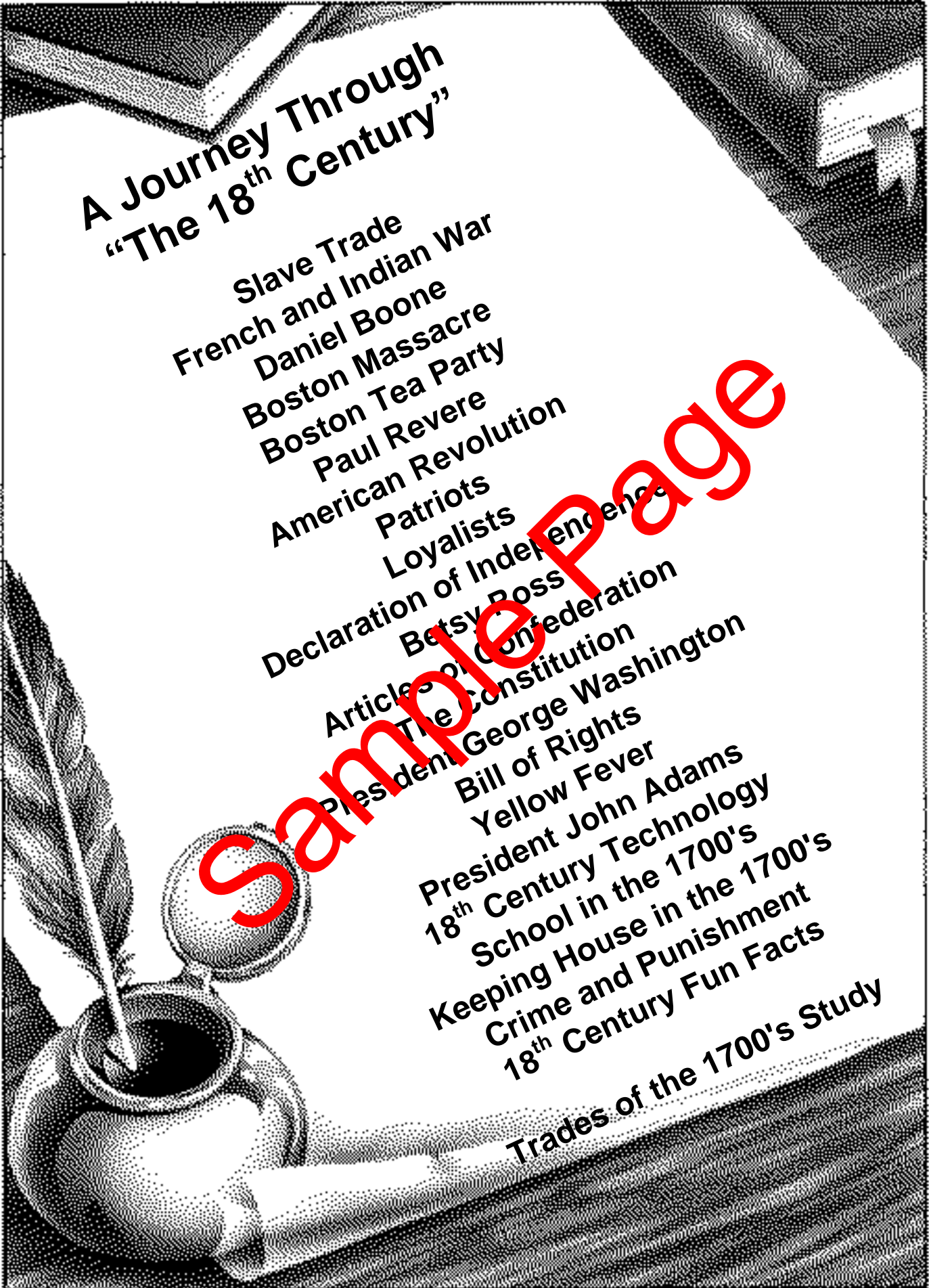
Supplies Need:

½ inch three-ring binder

8 tabs (if you are using our copywork and/or notebooking pages, you will need to have 10 tabs. Label with copywork and notebooking)

Your study guide and activity sheet pages

1. Label your tabs: Study Guide, Activity Sheets, Book Log, NICK, Biography Reports, Outlines, and Narration pages (Copywork and Notebooking, if using these).
2. Make copies of NICK notes and outline forms and narration forms, put them behind the tabs. Your child can use either the NICK notes form (easier) or the outline form (a bit harder) after any of the study guides. The narration forms also come in two levels. Choose the correct level for your child. These serve as a good way for your child to show what they have learned.
3. Hole punch your study guide and activity sheets and place behind the correct tab. You will read a page of a study guide. Behind the study guide are all of the activities that go with that study guide.



A Journey Through "The 18th Century"

Slave Trade
French and Indian War
Daniel Boone

Boston Massacre
Boston Tea Party
Paul Revere

American Revolution
Patriots
Loyalists

Declaration of Independence
Betsy Ross

Articles of Confederation
The Constitution

President George Washington
Bill of Rights
Yellow Fever

President John Adams
18th Century Technology
School in the 1700's

Keeping House in the 1700's
Crime and Punishment
18th Century Fun Facts

Trades of the 1700's Study

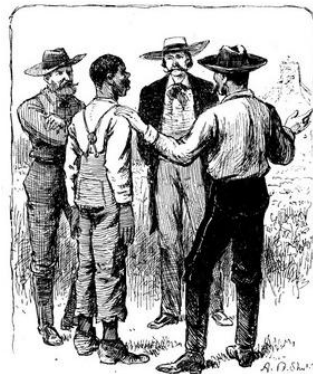
Slave Trade

In the 1700's, the thirteen colonies were well on their way to becoming the new America. Large plantations that grew large crops were becoming extremely popular. The British colonists first used white **indentured** servants or criminals to work the large crops. They had agreed to work in the new world in exchange for passage to the new world. This did not work out very well because many became sick with tropical malaria and yellow fever on the boat ride over. Once they arrived, they could easily escape by blending in as members of the colony's white ruling class.

Around this time, the Atlantic Trade began bringing African slaves to the new world. They proved to be less expensive, harder working, and longer surviving than the British prisoners were. In addition, they could not escape, go home, or be mistaken for members of the colonial society. By 1710, there was an average of 25,000 slaves crossing the Atlantic every year. Most of the slaves that had arrived in America were men. Only about one in ten was children and about half of that number was women. Most of the slaves that came to America came from west central Africa near the Senegal River.

The passage from Africa to America was called the "Middle Passage." It was a difficult sea journey, taking the lives of about 10 percent of the men and women. The crossing usually took 25 to 60 days. The slaves were kept **shackled** below the deck and given two meals per day consisting of corn, rice, yams, and dried beans. Once in America, the slaves suffered from the effects of poor housing, insufficient medical care, and the physical labor that was required of them. Slavery was not liked by all people.

In the late 1700's, a group of people known as **abolitionists** was beginning to collect funds to help end slavery. Their efforts paid off and in 1807, Britain outlawed the slave trade. The United States followed in 1808.



Locate Africa on the map. Next, locate the United States. Label the ocean that the slaves traveled across. Draw the path that the slaves would have traveled from Africa to America.



The fur trade played a major role in the Americas. It was the first major industry. Fur trading began with the Indians trading pelts (animal skin) with colonists. Some of the furs included beaver, fox, mink and marten. Chose two of the animals listed (or you may use others animals that were used for fur trade.) Use the report sheet below to find our information on your animals. Ask your mom to make copies of this form.



Name of Animal: _____

Habitat: _____

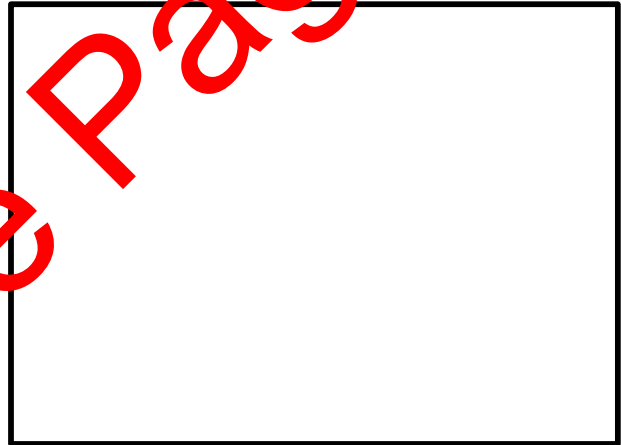
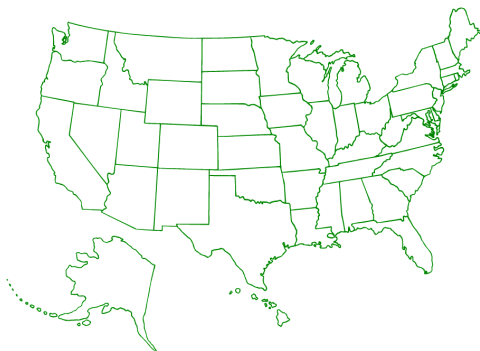
Food: _____

Description: _____

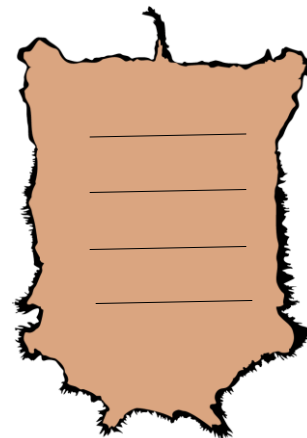
Enemies: _____

Where is it found: _____

Color in on the map the location



Draw a picture of your animal



List in the pelt, what else was made out of your animal.

Daniel Boone

Daniel Boone is known as one of the most famous pioneers of history. He spent most of his life exploring and settling the great American Frontier. He was born November 2, 1734, in a log cabin in Berks County, Pennsylvania. He had no formal education. He was taught to be a woodsman early in his life. He was an unbelievable hunter by the age of 12. Boone married Rebecca Bryan, a courageous **pioneer** woman, in 1756.

In 1769, a friend of Boone's named John Findley hired Boone to find an overland route to Kentucky. Boone and five men set out along wilderness trails and through the Cumberland Gap in the Kentucky Appalachian Mountains. Boone was in awe of all of the game they had found. His new land was filled with buffalo, deer, and wild turkey. Boone promised that he would one day return to this wonderland. In 1775, Boone and 30 men set out to cut trails between the Carolinas and the West. The path went into Kentucky and became known as the "Wilderness Road." Later that year, Boone moved his family to Kentucky to live in a fort he built called Boonesborough.

In 1776, Shawnee warriors kidnapped Boone's daughter and two of her friends. Boone rescued the girls two days later. In 1778, Boone was captured by another group of Shawnee. He befriended the Chief and was not harmed. The Shawnee admired him for his courage and hunting skills and soon adopted him into their tribe. Boone escaped from the Shawnee when he learned that they were planning to attack his fort. Upon returning to the fort, Boone made plans for defense and **reinforced** the fort. When the Shawnee finally arrived, Boone held a fight for ten days and the Shawnee finally left.

When the Revolutionary War finally ended, Boone worked as a surveyor along the Ohio River and settled with his family in Virginia. In 1792, Boone lost all his property due to lack of proper papers. In 1799, Boone and his family traveled down the Ohio River to St. Louis in a canoe.

In 1800, Boone became the **magistrate** of the Femme Osage District in St. Charles County, Missouri. Boone's wife Rebecca died on March 18, 1813. Daniel Boone died on September 26, 1820 at the age of 85.

Pretend that you are walking with Daniel Boone. The two of you are wandering through mountains and wilderness blazing new trails. Write about your adventures in the journal.

